

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, I, A. County of Douglas, I, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 8th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 30	13,070
Sunday, Nov. 1	13,070
Monday, Nov. 2	13,070
Tuesday, Nov. 3	13,070
Wednesday, Nov. 4	13,070
Thursday, Nov. 5	13,070
Friday, Nov. 6	13,070
Average	13,070

Geo. B. Tschuck, sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of November, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 8th, 1886, was as follows:

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CHARTER DISCUSSION SHOULD NOW BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

JOHN L. BLAINE thinks the Northwest will build directly into Omaha sooner or later. The sooner it begins the later it will be before other railroads will strike out from Omaha into the territory now monopolized by that corporation.

As many residences have been built this year in the additions outside of the city limits as in Omaha itself. One of the most important features of the new charter should be a provision permitting cities of the first class to extend their limits at discretion.

The agony of the railroad republicans over the question whether Van Wyck is a good enough republican for senator is excruciating. The question is not disturbing the republican party of Nebraska. Van Wyck's sterling republicanism has been proved too many times during his political career to worry the faithful as to its future.

MR. BLAINE might throw his influence for Allison as a presidential candidate, as a Washington dispatch intimates he is disposed to do, but it will be only when he has found his own cause to be utterly hopeless. The suggestion that Mr. Blaine is at present giving favorable consideration to any other possible candidate is entirely incredible.

THE defrauded creditors of the late lamented Loyal L. Smith are denied a new trial on account of the expense to the government. Mr. Smith, although a Canadian by residence, will now doubtless admit that there are virtues in a republican form of government of which he has been ignorant. The expenses of trials in the federal courts form another refuge for absconding defrauders.

THE BROWNS, MORTONS, HOLMANS and other leading democrats are being ousted by the Herald for no other reason than that they refuse to sneeze when its editor takes snuff. These men are being called "political assassins" and other pet names because they refused to trade with the late political firm of Boyd & Miller, which has been succeeded by John A. McShane, M. C.

BUILDING INSPECTOR WHITLOCK is doing good work, but he finds it impossible to cover the ground as thoroughly as he could wish. Omaha has a bad habit of bunching all her building operations in the last half of the year and of scattering them over a great many miles of territory. At present strong legs and plenty of shoe leather are two of the principal requirements of an efficient building inspector.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT is showing his partisan bias. He is preparing to replace the printers who he dismissed from the government office with men whose democracy is unquestioned. Civil service regulations do not apply to this branch of the public service, and the Jacksonian doctrine can therefore be observed to its fullest extent. Mr. Benedict's prerogative in this respect must be the envy of other democratic officials.

MR. HENRY WATKINSON having returned from Europe, the star-eyed goddess, who has been rather quiet during his absence, may be expected to brace up and be herself again. It is observed that Mr. Watkinson doesn't appear to have a consuming faith in democratic success two years hence, and he retains all his contempt for civil service reform while bravely maintaining that tariff revision should be the cardinal policy of the democratic party.

CONTRASTING a democratic state convention and directing democratic voters seems to be different affairs. When the defunct political firm of "Boyd & Miller" finished their work at Hastings they were as happy as two clams at high water. They boasted that factionalism had been wiped out in the democracy, through the crushing defeat of their "slatter-house" opponents. Since the election returns have come in from various districts the time has changed. With nine-tenths of the democrats elected to the legislature opposed to the methods and men of the "packing-house" outfit, the editor of the Herald looms and froths at the mouth as he hurls all sorts of adjectives at the heads of his victorious opponents. It is an interesting spectacle for republicans.

The New Congress and the Administration.

Speculation as to the probable attitude of the next house of representatives toward the administration has an interest, even with the understanding that it is merely speculation and therefore subject to the modifying effect of the political events possible within the next year. A great deal depends upon it with reference to the interests of both the administration and the democratic party. That was shown in the recent election, which as to some of its results demonstrated the consequences to party fealty and discipline of the want of harmony and accord between the president and the majority of his party in congress. It is a very serious matter for the democracy whether this condition is to continue or whether the administration and its partisans in congress can be brought into accord and work together for the promotion of democratic measures and policy.

It is not probable that the democratic opposition in the present congress to the leading policies of the administration will be less determined at the coming session than it was at the last. There is no reason to suppose that there has been any loss in the ranks of those who are hostile to civil service reform and to Mr. Cleveland's method of carrying out that policy. Intercourse with democratic constituents and the lessons of the election would not produce that result. Neither is it probable that the financial policy of the administration, which with Mr. Manning at the head of the treasury will doubtless be adhered to, will have any larger support. The men who condemned the views of the administration regarding silver will do so again. It is not doubtful that Mr. Randall will be able to rally the full force of the opposition to tariff revision, which he commanded at the last session, with a strong probability that he will increase it. It does not appear likely, therefore, that the relations between the administration and the present congress will be improved, unless in the most improbable event of the president yielding his position on some or all of the questions of policy upon which there is a difference.

A number of the most active and valuable supporters of the administration in the present house were shelved by their constituents, and several others were defeated in last Tuesday's election. The successors of such of these as are democrats cannot be classed as administration men, and the administration has not gained in the defeat of republicans or the election of its pronounced friends a sufficient number to balance the loss of its avowed supporters. It will consequently have less strength in the next than in the present house, with a reduced democratic majority that a very small defection can defeat. In the light of the late election it is not probable that the democrats in congress who have opposed the administration will feel that they have anything to surrender, but rather that the interests of the party require them to adhere to their course. It is morally certain that Mr. Randall will so construe the result, and it is quite certain that he will be able to hold the following at least. It seems to be conceded that he will hold the key to the position, and in that case the administration can hope for little favor. Meanwhile, what may the president do? His wumpump counsellors advise him to keep in the path he has chosen, and it is his nature to do this. If he shall do so it seems safe to predict that the next house of representatives and the president will be as far apart as that body and he are at present.

The Chorus of Dissent.

Messrs. Charles Francis Adams, S. R. Callaway and John M. Thurston will read with a broad grin the charge that Senator Van Wyck is the preferred candidate of the Union Pacific corporation for the office of United States senator. Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, whose fine Italian hand has traced its delicate imagery in times past upon the pages of Nebraska politics, will be no less surprised at this startling information. If it should happen to go hunting with a protracted pole for a senatorial personation the Union Pacific will not knock down Charles H. Van Wyck into its political gully easily. The Burlington bosses who are howling so vociferously the charge that Van Wyck has been captured by the Union Pacific would be only too glad if they thought they could prove it.

Meantime, as if in hollow scream of the ridiculous rumor, comes the news from Washington that all the thieving corporations of the capital city are uniting to prevent the return of Senator Van Wyck. The Nebraska anti-monopolist has been a thorn in their side, and if money can prevent it they do not propose to suffer for another six years from the inquiries which he has instituted into their charters and the inquisitive questions which he has put as to their dividends and lobbying. The reports so industriously circulated that Van Wyck will vote with the democrats have been liberally paid for by the corporations of the national capital in the hope that their influence may be felt in Nebraska to his detriment.

Right here at home the Burlington, which now aggregates the right of running Nebraska politics, is moving heaven and earth to convince our people that General Van Wyck is not a good enough anti-monopolist to suit its kindly heart, which has so long overflowed with generosity to the producers of this state. Every opposing candidate of course believes that the senator is not the proper man for the office. The small bore politicians and sly attorneys who hang fast to the skirts of the corporations have their serious doubts about the senator's fitness to succeed himself.

The chorus of dissent will fall in its object. Luckily for the people of Nebraska none of these elements, which are none of the people's, will determine the issue. A legislature has been elected on the question at stake. Enlightened by the popular vote as to the popular will, it will make its choice in accordance with the wishes of its constituency. No home corporation or combination of foreign corporations will be permitted to control its verdict.

Lord Mayor's Day.

The trouble and disorder which all London had for weeks feared would be an incident of the celebration of lord mayor's day did not materialize, but the elements from which they were expected made a sufficient demonstration to show that the apprehension was well founded, and that the ample precautions taken to

The New Congress and the Administration.

avert an outbreak of violence were wise and necessary. The vast and worthless population of London, estimated to exceed one hundred thousand, is always ready to take advantage of every opportunity to present its grievances and to prey upon the community. No other city in the world contains so great an army of lawless and desperate people, who for the most part are not susceptible to any other argument than that of police and military power. It is this element, composed largely of thieves and vagabonds, which comes forth from the lowest haunts and byways of the great metropolis on public occasions and is responsible for the violence and depredations incident to such occasions. It is undoubtedly unjust to charge socialism or the whole body of socialist teachers in London with the outbreak committed by this vagabond class, whose sole purpose in living is to plunder and destroy, and whose neither understand socialism nor care anything about it except as it furnishes them, in its public manifestations, an opportunity to commit violence and robbery. Doubtless there are many evil-minded and reckless men connected with the socialist organizations of London, but we do not understand that these boys encourage violence and plunder, and certainly the principles they profess to represent do not require or necessarily incite to such conditions. I may be a sound objection to them that their public gatherings furnish an excuse for the collection of the dangerous elements, but this would not justify charging them with the whole responsibility for lawlessness and outrage. Fairness to a class of people whose mission in Europe is in the direction of popular enfranchisement and improvement requires that their cause and conduct should not be misrepresented to the American people, as they usually are in the indiscriminate and partial dispatches of newspaper correspondents.

The world at large there was little of interest connected with the observance of lord mayor's day, unless it be found in the reference to the Bulgarian situation in the speech of Lord Salisbury. The remarks of the premier give emphasis to the generally understood fact that English sympathy is strongly with Bulgaria in her struggle for independence, and were chiefly significant in declaring his conviction that the majority of the signatory powers recognize their duty to enforce the Berlin treaty, and England would not be found backward in co-operating with them, an announcement that evoked cheers. There was a time when such a declaration from an English prime minister would have helped the cause in behalf of which it was made, but it is questionable whether it will have any present effect either in strengthening Bulgarian hopes or retarding Russian domination in that country.

Judicial Restructuring.

The State Bar association have lately been discussing various questions of judicial reform, among others the re-districting of the state and an enlargement in the number of district courts, the creation of municipal courts and increased salaries for judges. The subjects were important and timely. Since the last distribution of judicial districts, Nebraska has doubled in population. The work demanded of our judges is now excessive and the public suffers from the inability of the bench to transact the business which crowds the dockets. In some of the western districts the judge is expected to hold several terms of court a year in from eight to twelve counties, and to travel anywhere from one to three thousand miles in so doing. The mere statement of the proposition carries with it its own argument.

Here in Omaha our district court is barely able to handle the mass of business which is forced upon its attention from a single county, and its duties are divided between Burr and Washington and Sarpy in addition. Every lawyer and every litigant in the district knows the result. With the ablest bench in the state, business is retarded, the judges overworked, and the public suffers. Relief is urgently demanded, and relief can only come from legislative enactment. The suggestion made by the bar association that Douglas county be made a single district with two judges is in a line with the wishes of the Douglas county bar, and will meet with general approval. In addition, we stand greatly in need of a municipal court with criminal jurisdiction, and which could also be empowered to finally decide a majority of the petty civil cases appealed from the justices' courts. This would afford a much needed relief to the district bench.

So far as the salaries of all Nebraska judges are concerned, that is a subject with which the legislature is powerless to deal. The salaries of the judiciary are fixed by the constitution, and a constitutional amendment must be passed before they can be increased. When the question is taken up in constitutional convention wise policy will dictate a generous and liberal increase in the pay of our judges. The best judges are by no means always the best.

More Publicity Needed.

There is a strong probability that the constitutional amendment voted upon at the last election has failed to receive the requisite majority of all the votes cast. The changes proposed by the amendment were proper and in the line of legislative reform. They would have added to the efficiency of our law making branch in affording more time for matured action on measures and greater inducements, through the increased pay, to good men to stand as candidates. Had the aims and objects of the amendment been thoroughly canvassed and well advertised among the people the vote would doubtless have been amply large enough to carry it through.

Unfortunately for the people, our government have felt that the state advertising is a requisite of their position to be paroled out to their personal friends among the editors without regard to the character or circulation of the papers in which it is printed. We venture the assertion that out of the 12,000 registered voters in Omaha there was not one in ten who ever saw the governor's election proclamation which included the legislative amendment. The same complaint comes from other counties where that document of general public interest was buried out of sight in the readerless columns of the patent bowled concerns whose principal circulation was among

their exchanges. This is all wrong. Every effort should be made to give the election proclamation the greatest publicity by securing for it the widest circulation and the largest number of readers irrespective of personal and party feuds and state house prejudices.

The Labor Vote.

The comments of the party press throughout the country upon the startling increase in the labor vote are suggestive reading. The active interest taken by American workmen in politics during the late campaign, and the great strength which they developed as a separate political element is universally regarded as the feature of paramount significance in the elections just closed. In New York the workmen, breaking loose from both political parties, polled 6,500 votes for a candidate whose canvass was based on the promise of great economic reforms. In other sections of the country the votes of the laborers for men who were believed to have at heart the success of measures for which they were striving. Three members of congress were elected squarely as labor champions and a score of others owe their election to the belief that they would faithfully represent the interests of American workmen rather than those of great corporations and organized wealth.

Labor has at last entered politics and to stay. Of this there can be little doubt. Whatever the original determination of the Knights of Labor that mighty organization has discovered that their strength among the law makers is directly dependent upon their ability to elect or defeat men who make the laws. The great increase in the labor vote means that economic questions will be forced more and more to the front at Washington. Political expediency has been too long considered as identical with the ability of each party to dodge consideration of great issues. The measure of the labor vote means that political expediency must sooner or later coincide with political duty.

Church Can't Slip In.

According to the Lincoln correspondent of the Herald, Mr. S. W. McGrew, one of the representative electors from Nebraska county, has been induced by Church Howe to withdraw, "leaving a vacancy into which the late irrepressible and at present repressed gentleman from Nebraska will endeavor to slip" into the legislature.

We are in this position to brandish this report as a bit out of the whole cloth. There will be no vacancy in the delegation from Nebraska unless some member should die between this and the first of March, as the following pledge, of which we hold the original, will show:

October 25, 1886.

We, the undersigned candidates for the legislature on the republican ticket, if elected, will in person represent our people, and under no circumstances resign that any one may fill our places.

T. J. MAJOR, S. J. ALEXANDER.

BON TOMBS once said that he would live to see the day when he would call the muster roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument. Dr. Miller expected to call the roll of his "brass collar" democrats at the foot of the state house at Lincoln next winter. Since the election he has changed his mind. There is not a corporal's guard left in the legislature to do his bidding. Like Bob Tombs after the war, the doctor is left without a "nigger" to his name.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Secretary Lamar rides an old brown nag that stands about hitching post. George W. Cable, in writing, does not average over 1,000 words a day. Jay Gould has a superstition in the matter of elevators. He always climbs the stairs. Editor Escott, of the Forthnightly Review, has become hopelessly insane through work.

President Cleveland not infrequently joins his wife in singing sentimental songs in the evening. Bishop Elliott, of the church of England, is a crack billiard player, and paints excellent pictures.

George Francis Train announces that he has now quit talking to children. He writes as much as ever.

Congressman Smalls, colored, of South Carolina, has had his daughters educated in Massachusetts seminaries.

Manager Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific railroad, who has been alarmingly ill in New York, is now out of danger.

Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university, has a library of over thirty thousand volumes, which he intends to leave to Cornell.

Theodore Roosevelt has sailed for Europe. He will later abroad marry Miss Edith Caron, of New York. Mr. Roosevelt was a widower for two years.

Judge Albert W. Toussie is a man whom no reverse will crush. He has invented a set of harness of brass and steel. No insurance or brake agent can afford to do without it.

Prince Bismarck has resumed his little din parties. He invited a few gentlemen to each, prefers to see them informally dressed, insists upon frank talk, and gives them two wines only, a good red wine and a very dry champagne afterward.

Miss K. E. Field, the charming literary lady, says she is tired of the world and would be glad to live apart from the fashionable bustle. That is where she differs from the majority of her sister ladies, who evidently like to have the bustle about them all the time.

Very Comforting.

Philadelphia Times. It is comforting to remember that the privilege of going to work still remains for those who were elected to stay at home.

The President's Message.

London Commercial. No indications have yet appeared of what the president's message to congress will contain, other than that he is considering the best plan of reducing superfluous flesh. Doubtless he will make some recommendations upon this subject.

The Men Who Got There, and Those Who Didn't.

Washington Critic. The men who got there rise to say they have good news to tell. The things they say for a time on the streets of Rapid City Friday, beginning with a playful punning an officer over the head with a six shooter and winding up by getting crazy drunk. In this condition he was taken in the cauldron of ready under a fine of \$50. The next morning the lookout was wide open and Jack's whereabouts unknown.

He Was Insulted.

Washington Critic. "You have insulted me, sir, and I demand an apology," angrily said one politician to another.

"How?" inquired the other. "You said I was a liar, sir."

"Oh, did I?" "Yes, sir, you did, and I want an apology!" "Well, you can have it. I'll take it back. I don't know whether you are a liar or not."

"Thanks. Come have something."

Autumn.

Charles K. Bolton in Brooklyn Magazine. "This autumn by the half-clothed trees, And all the land is seeking rest; The bluebird, robin and the bee Are now in quest of winter ease."

The acorns and the walnuts fall; The white-throats and the robins leave to gold, And thistles nod, and blue stems tall Grow slowly old at Nature's call.

The skies have donned their brightest blue, And trimmed their robes with fleecy lace; For autumn's task is almost through, And winter's face appears in view.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The voters refused to divide Custer county and Broken Bow is happy. Two new churches, Baptist and Lutheran, have been erected in Franklin.

Clarence Patch, a former resident of St. Edward, was accidentally shot and killed while out hunting recently.

Ex-Attorney General Roberts, of Nebraska, was elected district attorney of Alturas county, Idaho, last week.

Lanham, the section boss who ran for the senate in Saline, was sworn in as Big Blue precinct. Out of 145 votes cast he received 60.

Fremonters never do things by halves. Mr. Vredenburg tackled Cuppy lake last week and netted 655 fish, averaging three pounds apiece.

Steve Kizer, an old man, was pitched off a bridge by a locomotive near Nebraska City and dangerously injured, though no bones were broken.

Senator Van Wyck has received assurances from the railroad companies that mail service will be ordered on the railroad between Grand Island and Broken Bow in a few days.

The Creighton Transcript has boycotted the anti-Wyckers of the town, and its editor has done so with a vengeance. The paper is now a million subscribers and advertisers.

The temperance ladies of Crete set up a free lunch for the voters on election day. They were rewarded with a poll of 100 votes for the county for their candidate for congress.

Aradonia is the name of a new town in Valley county. The residents are a pastoral people and sing the praises of their rich and fertile surroundings in simple lines in the Gazette. The first number of which was issued last Saturday.

Harvey Brown and Taylor Fritchley, while shingling a house in Nebraska City, slid off the roof and fell to the ground, a distance of seven feet. They are a little sore over the mishap.

Jack Thornton loped off a horse belonging to his employer in Buffalo county last spring, and successfully turned the animal into cash. A few days ago he was captured by the sheriff of Hall county and sent back to Kearney for trial.

A Hamilton county kid named Ashley playfully pulled a gun on George Duncan, the shot plowing his face and ruining the Grecian contour of his nose. The boy's father was a little sneller and the boy lives.

J. J. Neigh, Omaha's detective, who was arrested in Nebraska City some weeks ago, on complaint of Julius Norstrom, for obtaining money under false pretenses, was discharged by the court Monday. Norstrom was anxious to worry the detective and asked a continuance of the case, but declined to give bond for costs, and the charges were dismissed.

Nebraska City sports a local gang who is making huge strides toward the penitentiary or the gallows. He has long since earned the right to a six by twelve in the former, and would make a fearless antagonist for the latter. His name is Willis Brown, and he is a coward at heart and dago in action. Sunday night he called at the residence of Mart Glass, a quiet, inoffensive man of forty-five, and after a private talk, he snatched a knife and assaulted him with a knife. Several ugly thrusts were made at Glass, but he escaped injury. Brown dissolved in the darkness. Of course the police are after him, but he never goes anywhere.

Mr. Gould is a very early riser. The first crack of light in summer or winter sees his eyes open. He is out of bed at once, and as soon as he can get his breakfast is at his work, which he has often said is never-ending.

Sam Small squares up. Setting with a Cincinnati Jeweler. An interview with the Evangelist.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Nov. 5. The case of Sam Small, the evangelist, on an attachment suit, was called in the court of Squire Bloom yesterday morning. Two letters which passed between the evangelist and the judge showed that a compromise had been effected. Steinman denied circulating the derogatory reports against the evangelist, and added that everything had been honorably adjusted and fully paid. Sam Small on his part withdrew the indictment letter he had written Steinman.

The bill of Steinman for silverware is itemized and amounts to \$329. It reads as follows:

Son's lade	\$12.50
Gray lade	4.75
Berry spoon	6.25
Green spoon	4.75
Preserve spoon	4.75
Jelly spoon	2.50
Ice cream spoon (twelve)	15.00
Salt spoon	6.25
Salt fork	8.00
Fish knife	7.50
Butter knife	7.00
Pie knife	3.75
Butter knife	3.75
Ice cream spoon	12.00
Engraving above	3.40
Ice cream dish (plated)	15.00
Ice cream dish (plated)	15.00
Diamond brooch	50.00

The Rev. Mr. Small was seen in his room at the Gibson house last night. In reply to questions he made the following statement concerning his own part in the case:

"I very foolishly permitted myself to be drawn into these trades by Steinman by his professions of friendship and promises to induce me with time for payment when I hesitated from lack of ready money. I had no knowledge in any form that he was uneasy about the matter until I got notice that he was threatened with arrest. That made me indignant and caused me to write to him as I did and to return his goods until I could come here in person to see him. Monday night at 11 o'clock I received a telegram from my wife at Atlanta about the publication. That was the first notice I had of it. I at once took the train for Cincinnati, and arrived here Tuesday morning. I was met by the friends of my attorneys, and arrived at Warrington for settlement, with the statement that I wanted to do whatever

GOULD'S GREED FOR GOLD.

His Ambition to be the "Chief Man in America."

Over \$20,000,000 Profits in View—His Love For Books and Home—A Great Walker and Early Riser.

New York Journal: The understanding in Wall street is that Jay Gould now has in hand the biggest deals in his career. It is estimated that he will make from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 clear money in them. The principal one of them is the telegraph matter involving the land line fight, the cable contest and the stock-ticker war. He will make \$10,000,000 out of this thing alone in the appreciation in value of the securities owned by him. His other great gains will be in the Wabash railway reorganization and the adjustment of affairs connected with his Southwestern system of railroads.

Gould's greed for money has grown of late years, until he is as grasping as a miser. He has lost all his old venturesome nature. He is as cunning as a rat that covets a piece of cheese and as saving as a cent. The Hon. Russell Sage, whose name for economy has spread to the furthestmost ends of the civilized globe, seems to have inspired Mr. Gould with his ways.

It is Mr. Gould's ambition to be the richest man in America. Just as Jacob Astor enjoys that distinction at present. He is worth in round numbers \$150,000,000. Mr. Gould's wealth aggregates about half that sum, but he may take a year to make it equal that sum. All depends on the rate of the stock market. If values increase as Mr. Gould would have them his fortune would grow so fast that a few months would give him the distinction he craves.

Gould is a most remarkable man. It has been said that he has not a pleasure in the world, and nothing to brighten his life but his gold. Merciless and unscrupulous as he is in business, it is doubted if there was ever a man who loved his home more. There are not many evidences that he spends away from it.

He is a reader of books. There is not much in the way of reading in standard works that he is not thoroughly posted on.

He does not read books superficially, but thoroughly weighing every word. Mythology is a hobby of Mr. Gould's. He can talk more intelligently on obelisks and other Egyptian wonders than most men.

It is a desire of his to go around the world in his yacht and visit every country and see every man of note. Mr. Gould is a writer of as elegant English as any literary person in the land. When he was sailing his bark in Pennsylvania it was said that he could beat any poet in the state drawn up to a quit claim deed that "clinked on both sides."

He never had much book learning. He picked up what he knows. The general idea is that he does not know much of material accuracy. The briefest conversation is enough to remove the impression. He prefers his own thoughts to any diversion or sport. He is always thinking, and one can think as much as much. It is true that his thoughts are not as to how he shall benefit his fellow man, but rather as to how he shall benefit himself.

Nowhere does he feel more contented than on his yacht. He goes the first thing to the bridge and stands alongside of Captain Shackelford, the commander. He shelves his hands down in his side pockets and sets his chin. Nobody but himself knows what he is thinking about.

He is thoroughly attached to Captain Shackelford, who is a great, red-headed man. He never crosses anywhere without him. The captain stalks into his privacy any time he pleases, and will some day be made a rich man by Mr. Gould, just as E. P. Morosini, the latter's old private secretary, has been.

Mr. Gould uses a carriage very seldom. He comes down in the morning on the Elevated railway, and walks to all the points that he has to go within reasonable distance. He never rides in a hack.

His office is on the second floor of